

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY APRIL 20, 1899.

XXXVIII—NO. 8

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be glad to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for the case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passage-way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennuï give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Euclid's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Joe Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Steel Ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe Conner, Proprietors, manufacturers of Superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

B E G B

The New Catalogue

will be ready about April 15th—a little late this year—fully up-to-date.

Over two hundred pages—thousands of illustrations, including pictures of the newest shirt waists, suits, skirts, capes, coats and choice new garments for women, young ladies and girls.

All about men's and boys' clothing.

It's a book gotten up to save people money in their dry goods buying—a practical story of goods and prices that shows how we propose to save you money—sell you good goods for the least prices you can get them for anywhere.

Costs you nothing to get a copy—send your name and address, and ask for it—that's all.

Less to Pay for

Pretty Wash Goods

here—you'd be surprised to know how much less, for such choice styles and colorings. Write for samples of Madras, Ginghams, Percales and Dimities at 10c, 12½c, 15c—see what the goods at the prices mean to you and your pocketbook.

Large lines fine Dress Cottons 15c to 50c.

Handsome summer silks—Indias 50c—Foulards and Satin Liberties 65c, 75c—styles that will win your approval.

Neat, good Dress Good Mixtures 25c, 35c. Dressy Dress Goods a feature here—50c to \$1.50.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE MURDER TRIAL

Important Evidence Introduced by the Defense.

MORE WITNESSES SUMMONED.

Over One Hundred Yet to be Examined—The Defense has Intimated that They May be Through by the End of the Week—Testimony of the Man Who First Reached Saxton's Body.

CANTON, April 18.—The state concluded its direct testimony against Mrs. George. There was a strong intimation that the defense will be temporary emotional insanity. This came when the bench announced that testimony bearing on the relations between the accused and Saxton dating back as far as the 80's, would be admitted if insanity is to be the defense. It was further admissible, he said, on the grounds of premeditation, and also because the state has shown some of these relations.

This decision practically opened the doors for all of what has heretofore been regarded as doubtful testimony. The defense is now permitted to show all of the relations existing between Saxton and Mrs. George and this will involve the litigation in which Sample C. George, the former husband, is concerned.

It is further inferred that the ruling will permit the state in rebuttal to go into similar testimony regarding the former life of the accused, and the effect will be materially to lengthen the proceedings.

Former Police Sergeant Hasler, who found the revolver and who was introduced Saturday was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Welty. He again denied that he had sought to have a reward offered for the finding of the weapon. The court ruled out all testimony previously offered tending to show that Mayor Rice had been counsel for Mrs. George.

The revolver was offered and accepted in evidence. The threatening letter identified by Postoffice Clerk Barr was offered and ruled out for the present by the court on the ground that it had not been shown that the accused put it into circulation or gave it to any one.

Miss Augusta Susky, a milliner, who lived near the scene of the tragedy, testified to having been in a position where no one could have left the Althouse steps except to the south without being seen by the witness.

In the re-direct examination Miss Susky said that standing on the opposite side of the street from the steps of the Althouse residence she could and did recognize men. Her sister Louisa Susky substantiated her testimony.

Mrs. Mary Glick, residing next door to Mrs. Althouse, testified to having seen Mrs. George in front of the Althouse home on several nights, and to an altercation there between Saxton and Mrs. George.

County Surveyor John S. Hover of Fife new a chart of the Althouse home, showing the line of vision between the points mentioned in the testimony which indicated only slight obstacles to such vision.

A final but unsuccessful effort was made to get before the jury the threatening letter on which Mrs. George was indicted in the United States court for an improper use of the mail. The state rested.

The defense asked for three of the state witnesses for additional cross-examination. Attorney Wentz was asked to tell of Mrs. George's flushed face, excited manner and emotional demonstration whenever the Saxton matter was under consideration.

Charles R. Frazer denied that it was so dark about the Althouse place that when his hat fell off he had to light a match to find it. The third witness will be examined as soon as found.

The remainder of the session was consumed in reading depositions of Abraham and Jacob E. Goldberg of Detroit, former tenants in the Saxton block, in regard to the friendly relations between Mrs. George and Saxton, and to the former going to South Dakota, where she got a divorce from Sample C. George.

CANTON, April 19.—The defense in the trial of Mrs. George spent the first half of the session in reading depositions regarding her trip to South Dakota to get a divorce from Sample C. George, her life while there, and the visits Saxton paid to her. The remainder of the session was occupied in examining witnesses on matters connected directly with the homicide, and in answering the testimony introduced on the part of the state.

The attorneys for the defense talked of finishing their testimony this week, but said if they did so they would not call all of the 100 or more witnesses subpoenaed.

Some of the time of the trial was devoted to the reading of depositions in Sions Falls, Canton, S. D., and Inwood, Ia. These covered Mrs. George's residence in South Dakota when she was there to get a divorce from Sample C. George. Objections were made to some of the matter and there was a great deal of controversy between attorneys.

Charles M. Seeley testified that during the winter of 1891 and 1892 Mrs. George stopped at his hotel in Canton, S. D., and that Saxton came there for a week. They were on friendly terms and were often together.

R. E. Rodolph testified to having represented Sample C. George in the divorce case.

recognize the body at first; the face was turned down. Some felt his pulse, some lighted matches and one man had a lantern. Did not recognize Saxton until he was picked up and put in the wagon. The night was dark. It was not raining then and he couldn't remember whether it had rained during the day. He knew it was not muddy because he had walked through the field nearby and didn't get his feet muddy.

Cross-examination by Mr. Grant—Witness said about this time leaves were falling from the trees pretty fast. The position in which Saxton's body was found was such as to conceal his features. He fixed the time of hearing the shots at between 6:10 and 6:15.

JOSEPH ECKROATE

was recalled for additional cross-examination. Mr. Pomerene had asked him to look from the window to the steps, but he didn't do so then. He did later. He talked to Mr. Welty about that examination shortly before he was called on the stand.

"When you looked could you see the steps?"

"Not all of them."

"What couldn't you see?"

"About a foot of the southeast corner, which was cut off by the tree. That is the view as I stood. I stood nearly straight. By leaning way out I could see the whole thing. Except the part cut off by the tree I could see some distance below the steps." Mr. Welty's questions brought out the statement that the limbs hung very low, owing to the weight of the leaves.

JACOB DEPRISCH,

of No. 1,813 West Third street, was examined by Mr. Welty. After hearing shots at his home he went to the Althouse house. He went alone and met two other men. On reaching the body he struck a match, but with its light he could not tell fully that the body was Saxton's. Witness went home for his coat and hat and then returned to the body.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. POMERENE—

Witness said the face of Saxton was pretty well concealed from the position in which the body was found.

AUGUST BOROX,

son-in-law of Joseph Eckroate, being examined by Mr. Sterling, said he lives in the Eckroate house and clerks in the grocery. He heard two shots. They did not seem loud and he did not pay much attention to them. Then two more shots were fired. He then went to the store door. There was only one lamp burning in the store. It was a hand lamp, standing on the counter. He went across the street and found a dead man.

"I couldn't tell who it was till I struck a match. Then I saw it was Saxton."

"Did you know Saxton?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see him in the vicinity?"

"Yes, often; three or four times a week."

"And where?"

"At the Althouse house."

"Do you think it was possible to recognize a person across the street?"

"No, I don't think it was. I think it was too dark."

Of the Eckroate place, he said the cherry tree was bushy and full of leaves the night of the tragedy. He looked from the window in Mrs. Eckroate's room yesterday and could see the south side of the steps. To see more a person would have to lean out of the window, and then the cherry tree would offer some obstruction.

Witness said he knew nothing of experiments with lights in the grocery and recognizing people across the street. He knew that when the big lamp was burning people could be recognized across the street. With only the small lamp burning witness saw the boy the coroner sent across the street to test the lights. They could see the boy but couldn't have recognized him if they hadn't known him.

MRS. FRANCES BEDEMAN,

was examined by Mr. Welty. On hearing the shots witness went to her porch and waited until her husband and child came back. Then she went to a neighbor and told of the shooting. She went to the Althouse place. There was some mud, but not much. She could not recognize a person across the street that night. She saw several men light matches and her husband brought a lantern. She knew Saxton by sight, but could not recognize the body until matches were lighted, a part of the face could be seen as the body was found.

"What did you observe as to Saxton's going in and out of the Althouse house before that night?"

"I heard him unlock the door. He seemed to have his own key. I saw him about the house a number of times."

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. POMERENE—

Witness said she heard five shots altogether. The first three were close together and the two more came after an interval. She noticed a light in the Glick house, but did not notice a reflection on the street from the light. She knew of the darkness because she had been out during the evening. It was not raining at the time of the shooting. A good many leaves had fallen from the trees.

CHARLES HUTH,

examined by Mr. Welty, said he lived near the Oberlin residence last October. He was a driver for the United States express company. He met the Valley train south between 5 and 6 o'clock the evening of the murder. It was the last day of the Akron fair. The train was approaching the station at 5:50. It stopped at the station four or five minutes. He loaded up express matter and noticed a street car go west after the train left. The car stopped at the track.

JOHN BERGER,

Answering Mr. Sterling's questions, said he resides at the Schmidt home, corner of Lincoln avenue and Third street. On October 7 leaves were beginning to fall from the trees. The leaves were colored, but there were still a good many on the trees. He heard the shots while reading the paper in the kitchen of the Schmidt house and went over to the Althouse steps. There were about fifteen people about the place when he arrived. Witness knew Saxton by sight. He didn't

o'clock.

MRS. HELEN HUTH.

wife of the preceding witness, corroborated her husband's testimony, having been at the depot to carry him a lunch, and was being cross-examined when court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MRS. HELEN HUTH

took the witness chair Wednesday morning for additional cross-examination in regard to the train which delayed the car on which Mrs. George is said to have gone to Hazlette avenue. Nothing material developed.

JACOB ADAMS,

testified in answer to Mr. Welty's questions that he knew Saxton and Mrs. George. The day of the tragedy he was working at Kensington place. The day was rainy. Returning from work in the evening he went east on Third street.

"What was the condition of the ground?"

"It was wet."

He waited at the marble shop near the cemetery until about 6 o'clock, and then went home along the west side of Lincoln avenue.

"I met a man going north on Lincoln avenue about half way between Third street and Tuscarawas. I didn't know him. Near Dueber avenue and Tuscarawas street I met Saxton riding a bicycle and asked him if he had been to the Minerva fair.

'I walked on and soon I heard three shots. A little later I heard two more shots.'

"The night was a very dark one. I couldn't tell who the man was I passed on Lincoln avenue, but I didn't pay special attention to him."

"I saw Mrs. George walking on Tuscarawas street, near Lynch, afterwards that evening. She was walking naturally and I noticed nothing unusual in her appearance."

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANT—Witness was asked to tell of his past employment in answer to many questions. He said the rain interrupted work in the afternoon about an hour and a half. They were working in loose ground.

"How late did you work at Kensington place?"

"Till 6 o'clock flat."

"It took you some time to come to Lang's marble shop?"

"Yes."

"You stopped at Lang's half an hour?"

"I said half an hour or more."

"All right; make it as long as you want to. Then you walked to Weiss's before you heard the shots, it must have been about 7 o'clock

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

USERS OF MORPHINE.

THE DRUG RAPIDLY ENLARGING ITS CIRCLE OF VICTIMS.

Women in New York, says a Physician of That City, Are Worshiping at the Shrine of the Death Breeder In Great Numbers.

"The amount of morphine used by women in New York is increasing at an alarming rate," said a physician. "I do not give the drug at all, save in extreme cases, for I believe we doctors are largely responsible for the spread of the evil. It seems such an easy, merciful thing to relieve acute suffering by a dose of morphine, and it would be all right if the patients couldn't get the drug themselves. They can get it."

"There's the trouble. I was called to see one of my patients last week. She is a wealthy woman. She developed the morphine habit two years ago, when she had a serious illness. Since then she has had periodic sprees with morphine, in spite of all we could do to prevent her. She always says that the deplorable state she gets into is due to other causes, but I can tell, as soon as I see her, whether she has been taking morphine. Last week, when I went to see her, she was a nervous wreck and said she had been agonizing with rheumatism. Rheumatism is a handy thing. A doctor can't swear that a patient hasn't got it. I accused the woman of having been on a morphine spree. She denied it. I appealed to her husband. He searched her bureau and chiffonier and found 200 morphine pills. She had bought them all at one time, but wouldn't tell who sold them to her."

"Of course there's a law against selling morphine except on prescription, but a morphine fiend can always get it if he is persistent, and generally he is so. Any physician can tell a habitual morphine taker at a glance. So can a druggist. The latter reads the unmistakable signs in a man's face and, if he hasn't a conscience, will sell the morphine victim what he wants. The druggist knows that the purchaser will guard the secret quite as closely as he could. But, if a person with no symptoms of the morphine habit wants to buy the drug, he will probably have great difficulty in getting it. No pharmacist, even if not particularly reputable, wants to take the chances of being hauled up for a crime."

"I am constantly running across cases of the morphine habit, especially, as I said, among women. The life they lead when active socially uses up their nerves, and they take morphine for neuralgia until they can't get along without it. Usually they are ashamed of the habit and conceal it carefully, but sometimes they are quite open about it, take their morphine regularly and will not listen to reason. Not a month ago a beautiful young woman showed me a new chateleine ornament she had just bought. It was a remarkably handsome gold case, studded with jewels, and looked like a vinaigrette. The top opened, and inside were a tiny hypodermic syringe and tube of morphine. I said something more forcible than polite and tried to make her see the insanity of the thing, but she only laughed and told me she carried morphine pills in her chateleine bonbonniere, so that she would be all right if she happened to be where she couldn't use the hypodermic, which she preferred. I threatened to tell her husband, but she said he knew about it and didn't care. She didn't bother him, and he didn't bother her. I went to the husband, and he merely shrugged his shoulders and said he never interfered with his wife. Then I relieved my mind again and told him what I thought of him—and now there is one family less on my list of patients."

"That was an exceptional case, I admit. Usually relatives and friends of a person who takes morphine do everything possible to break up the habit, but a morphine fiend is remarkable for cleverness. A great many women who don't want any one to know that they have the habit work the physicians for morphine. I know women of good family who never go more than two weeks without terrible attacks of neuralgia or rheumatism or something else that causes excruciating agony. The doctor is called in and tries to relieve the woman, but nothing relieves her until he tries morphine. If he is clever enough to see through the thing and too conscientious to help out the little farce, he gives up the case. Another doctor is called in and another, until one prescribes what is wanted. That's an old, old game. Many a struggling young doctor has thought his fortune made because a wealthy woman in his neighborhood called him in, but when she is seriously ill she goes back to her old doctor. She only wants the new one to prescribe morphine for her neuralgia."

"There's no excuse in the world for a doctor acquiring the morphine habit. He knows better. Yet some of the doctors do it. One famous old New York doctor used to take his morphine as regularly as he took his breakfast, and, whenever he gave a hypodermic injection to a patient, he took one himself while he had the syringe out, just for sociability, I suppose. He never went to pieces under it, but I presume he would have done so in time."

"No one but a physician can realize how this special vice is increasing and how serious a problem it presents. As a class the medical profession takes a strong stand against it, but I confess I'm feeling rather disengaged. The person who takes a dose of morphine for anything within the limits of endurance is a fool—but the world is full of fools."—New York Sun.

THE BALKY HORSE.

Simple Scheme of the Motorman That Made Him Go.

People near the New York entrance of the bridge saw a balky horse frustrated with delightful ease the other day by a man who openly confessed that he had no practical or theoretical knowledge of horsemanship. He was the motorman of Fourth avenue car bound toward the terminal at the bridge. The horse was one of those angular, cockeyed, ungainly beasts that are not given the drug at all, save in extreme cases, for I believe we doctors are largely responsible for the spread of the evil. It seems such an easy, merciful thing to relieve acute suffering by a dose of morphine, and it would be all right if the patients couldn't get the drug themselves. They can get it. There's the trouble.

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THE MODERN ENGLISHMAN.

An Incident Which Aptly Illustrates His Deliberateness.

To illustrate the deliberateness of the modern Englishman let me tell of a hat which blew off a mechanic's head on the top of a bus crossing Albert bridge. A stiff breeze blew up the Thames, and the hat was whirled against the side of the bridge and then went spinning down the footway in the opposite direction from that which the omnibuses pursued. "I say," said the mechanic, reaching over and touching the driver on the shoulder; "me 'at's blown off." The driver fidgeted a moment at this sudden interruption, then took a tight grasp of the reins and clucked to the horses to quicken their pace. The hat and the vehicle sped along in opposite ways. "I say, driver," said the mechanic; "me 'at's blown off." The driver fidgeted again, but now his mind grasped the situation, though most unwillingly.

"It 'as, 'as it?" he said, turning to the man. "Well, then, that'll teach you to buy 'ats to fit your 'ead. I 'ad a 'ole lot of 'ats blow off before I made up my mind to get 'em to fit me. After that I 'ad no more trouble."

The hat was still bowling along and was now at the farther end of the bridge. The mechanic looked at it dully. I was in a fever of gratuitous impatience for the bus to stop or for the man to climb down. The driver turned back to his work and clucked to his horses, who quickened their gait. Just then a vagrant stopped the flight of the hat and ran and caught the bus and got a penny for his pains. So every one was happy, even I.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

Payn's Fateful Writing.

James Payn's chirography is something fearful to contemplate. It is simply execrable. The Academy tells a nice story about Payn's "bewildering handwriting." Miss Jane Barlow sent a poem as a first contribution to The Cornhill when Payn was its editor. Think of the lady receiving a brief line which she interpreted as follows: "I have no use for silly verses."

Mr. Nicholson has always been a keen observer and has kept a close record on the behavior of the kinds he has grown, and the results obtained in the way of price, etc., and he has this to say: "Years ago when I used to get \$1 and more per pound hotel keepers wanted small tomato so that they could serve up one as a portion. Now, with tomatoes averaging from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound during the winter season hotel keepers and chefs generally find they can afford to slice them, and consequently a larger tomato is required."

And herein lies the value of the varieties in question. They grow to a good size and are solid; also they sat freely. Mr. Nicholson inclines to the opinion that English varieties always make better winter forces than do the American kinds, the foreigner makes better foliage and grows more strongly during the winter. He claims here is the reason of a better set of fruit. Mr. Nicholson follows chrysanthemums with his tomatoes, consequently he grows all his plants in pots.

Feminine Features.

"While woman may have her face on the dollar," said the cornfed philosopher, looking thoughtfully at the coin, "yet, to tell the truth, she is more apt to have her eye on the 38 cents."—In- diana Journal.

The depth of water affects the speed of steamers very considerably, the vessels moving more slowly in shallow than in deep water.

About one German woman in every 27 works in a factory.

ODD MENTION

A trifling kindness here and there is but a simple, small affair; yet, if your life has sown them free, shall your happy harvest be Of friends, or love, of sweet good will, That still renews, and gladdens still. Has your insurance run out?

Have you tried frizzled mutton? Harriet says please don't give the hogs frozen swill.

That's right, get mad once in a while; at such times keep your mouth a good time to swear off from rum, tobacco and curse words.

Start to educate your grandchildren now by teaching yourself.

Something to remember—the pigs and chickens like clover hay.

Whims cumber all new enterprises; experience prunes them off.

Big boulders on the farm may be sunk where they are, rather than be hauled off.

Make a proper garden; that is plan now for spring planting. Order your seeds now.

Some men are especially economical when they buy for their wives. That isn't right.

When your neighbor talks louder than you, it is a sign that he is wrong and you are right.

If anybody wants to do your thinking for you say to him, "No, I thank you, I can do it myself."

The newest idea is to filter milk. This is done through sand, and is practiced in several European cities.

If the day be bitter cold and you have a long journey to make, take the lantern along, lighted, under the robe.

Milk the heifer with first calf as long as you can get a drop, clear up to the second calf. This will make her a better cow.

A cow will give about so much milk in a year, no matter what time she comes in, and she should be bred so as to produce milk during the whole of the season of best prices.

The Vegetable Grower.

To procure large specimens for show purposes seeds should be sown now in greenhouse or hotbed. Sow rather thinly in flats filled with soil composed of two-thirds good loam, the other third of leaf mould and sand in equal portions. When well up remove to a light, airy situation to prevent drawing, and as soon as the plants have attained sufficient size for handling, or begin to get crowded, they should be picked over, allowing about half an inch each way.

A rather heavier soil can be used this time, but it should not be too rich. Shading will be advantageously for a few days until they begin to hold, but after that give all the air and light possible to keep the plants stout and stocky.

If they can be kept in this condition until the time for transplanting to the open ground arrives, they will be found to be easier and more satisfactory to handle and the danger of their receiving a check is considerably lessened.

It is well to have a few of these large sized onions, even although exhibiting is not contemplated; they are good for fall and early winter use, but do not keep so well as the smaller and firmer ones that have been sown and grown out of doors.

The larger growing varieties, such as Prize-Taker and Giant Rocco, are the most commonly used, though almost any of the others may be employed, and will attain extra size under this treatment.

These also, if large size is desired, or showing to be contemplated, may be grown under similar treatment to the foregoing up to the planting out stage, when a trench should be prepared for them similar to that employed for celery. They are gross feeders, love abundance of moisture, and grow fastest when the soil around them is kept loose and well stirred. To have the stem or white part as long as possible they should be kept frequently earthed up, according as the hearts grow.

To help draw the hearts up paper collars can be used with advantage. These are drawn up as the plants grow and the space below filled up with soil. In this way the white can be grown to a length of eighteen inches; we have seen them even more, but liberal feeding and good cultivation must be given to give them a proportionate thickness.

WM. SCOTT, N. Y.

A Winter Forecast.

After twenty years' experience as a force of tomatoes, William Nicholson, South Framingham, Mass., tells us that Sutton's Best of All and Frogmore come nearer to his ideal of a winter force than all others. He tried last season a house 100 feet in length and twenty in width, which yielded a crop of 4,500 pounds of fine fruit. In it he tried six kinds and attributed the success to the two named, and this season is growing no others.

Mr. Nicholson has always been a keen observer and has kept a close record on the behavior of the kinds he has grown, and the results obtained in the way of price, etc., and he has this to say: "Years ago when I used to get \$1 and more per pound hotel keepers wanted small tomato so that they could serve up one as a portion. Now,

with tomatoes averaging from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound during the winter season hotel keepers and chefs generally find they can afford to slice them, and consequently a larger tomato is required."

And herein lies the value of the varieties in question. They grow to a good size and are solid; also they sat freely. Mr. Nicholson inclines to the opinion that English varieties always make better winter forces than do the American kinds, the foreigner makes better foliage and grows more strongly during the winter. He claims here is the reason of a better set of fruit. Mr. Nicholson follows chrysanthemums with his tomatoes, consequently he grows all his plants in pots.

Feminine Features.

"While woman may have her face on the dollar," said the cornfed philosopher, looking thoughtfully at the coin, "yet, to tell the truth, she is more apt to have her eye on the 38 cents."—Indiana Journal.

The depth of water affects the speed of steamers very considerably, the vessels moving more slowly in shallow than in deep water.

About one German woman in every 27 works in a factory.

WISEMAN WAS SAFE

People Thought He Had Perished in His Home.

A SUNDAY MORNING FIRE.

William Wiseman Goes to Canton Saturday Night and Returns Sunday Morning to Find His Edna Street Residence a Heap of Ashes.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. William Wiseman was in the city Sunday morning, when a fire, originating at 4 o'clock, totally destroyed their Edna street residence. Mrs. Wiseman has been visiting in St. Paul for some time. Mr. Wiseman was in Canton, having left this city at 7:10 o'clock Saturday evening. The fact that Mr. Wiseman could not be located at the time of the fire gave rise to rumors that he had perished in the flames. It was 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning when Mr. Wiseman returned from Canton. He first heard of the fire from the conductor of the car which brought him back.

The origin of the fire is not known. "When I left the house Saturday evening," said Mr. Wiseman, "I looked over everything carefully. The only fire in the house was in a hard coal burner. It is a self-feeder, and we have frequently left it for forty-eight hours without the fire going out or trouble resulting. Everything about the stove was all right when I left. The fire could not have been caused by it."

Mr. Wiseman estimates his loss at about \$2,400. He carried insurance in the sum of \$1,200 on the house and \$400 on the furniture. Not a single thing was saved. The flames were coming out of the bay window and the whole interior was like a roaring furnace when the firemen arrived. The arm was sent in by Mr. Roller from box No. 26, at the corner of Walnut and Duncan streets. Perhaps the most highly prized article which was destroyed by the fire was the cabinet containing pictures, curios and mementos, accumulated by Mr. Wiseman during his ten years as a member of the regular army, having twice crossed the continent.

FIRES AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, April 17.—How originated the fires which destroyed Michael Wagner's straw stack and damaged John Drumm's residence to the extent of \$200 is still a mystery. The Drumm property was insured. It is located in the center of the town. The straw stack was just outside of the village.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. S. B. MASE.

THE INDEPENDENT has been requested to publish the following contributed notice of the funeral of Mrs. Ida C. Mase, wife of the Rev. S. B. Mase, which occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Mase was well known in this city:

There were forty or

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. Erie Street -- MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.

DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

DEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 1.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Babiney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1898.

A strong movement is on foot to make the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, congressman from this district, chairman of the Republican state convention. Mr. Taylor is well known as one of the best speakers in Ohio and there appears to be a general agreement that the delegates would make no mistake in naming him for the place.

The Hon. S. J. Williams, senator from the Stark county district in the Seventy-second and Seventy-third general assemblies, is being brought forward by his friends for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor. The Ohio State Journal says: "Senator Williams is a gentleman of the highest public character, and his integrity and his Republicanism are alike unquestioned. His nomination would be an honor to the party and a source of strength to the state ticket."

A recent dispatch from Newcastle, Pa., says: "The Sherango valley tin plate mill, which is the largest in the world, will begin operations on Monday, April 3. The plant contains thirty mills and is one-half larger than any other in the United States. Over 2,600 men will find employment." It is to the McKinley law that we owe the entire tin plate industry of the country, and as a result of the enactment of the Dingley law this factory has been re-opened as have hundreds of others all over the United States.

An examination of the figures of the imports and exports of iron and steel and the manufactures thereof from 1880 to 1898 shows that the imports are but one-fifth what they were in 1880, while the exports are five times what they were in that year. Thus the American manufacturers, besides occupying four-fifths of the field which foreign manufacturers were then supplying, have at the same time increased their exports 400 per cent. No other feature of the success of American manufacturers in foreign markets has been quite so wonderful as this.

The United States cruiser Raleigh, just returned from Manila, although only seven years old this year, has the honor of being the first ship of the new navy to be built by the government from stem to stern. Seven years ago this month she was lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, waiting for her machinery and boilers. Just one year ago on Monday she was at anchor in the harbor of Hongkong with the Olympia, Boston, Petrel, McCulloch, Nasban and Zafiro. The ships of Dewey's squadron were getting ready for the war, expecting to hear every day from Washington that hostilities had begun and ordering the squadron to take the Philippines. All through the war the Raleigh, in command of Captain Joseph B. Coglan, was on continuous duty, and it is said, no ship under Dewey's command did better work than she.

That champion of adversity, W. J. Bryan, in a number of recent platform addresses, has not only gone back on his assertion made after the election in 1896 to the effect that if prosperity returned under the gold standard, the party supporting it would be entitled to respect, but has evinced a desire to strengthen his scatter-brained free silver arguments by statements in which are exhibited a surprising lack of information. For instance: "The attempt of the Republican party to retire the greenbacks and substitute for them national bank notes," said Mr. Bryan the other day, "will give to that question a greater prominence than it enjoyed in 1896." The Republican party has never made such an attempt and probably never will make it. Mr. Bryan, having reached a point in his career where every blunder counts and where he can no longer rely upon the blind worship and credulity of his listeners, should be careful about making misstatements of this character.

The United States government has every reason to be satisfied with the character of the instructions which are to be given to the Samoa commission. With Great Britain this country has maintained that the present troubles in Samoa were caused by the unlawful and incendiary actions of the German consul general, Herr Rose, and the German president of the municipal council, Dr. Raffel. It was therefore insisted by the United States and England that the inquiry and report of a commission should embrace the doings of these German officials, and in the adjustment of the issue the two countries named have carried the day. Other instructions to the commission are very broad and are based primarily on the belief of the three governments that the restoration of law and

order in the islands is the first thing to be accomplished to insure a settlement of the greater international questions. In this understanding are found good grounds for the belief that the commission will make a speedy and amicable adjustment of existing troubles in Samoa.

TO TALK POLITICS

Commissioner of Railways and His Clerk Here.

THEIR VISIT A MYSTERY.

Mr. Archer is Also the State Commander of the Sons of Veterans, and He Speaks About the Suspension of Daniel Ritter Camp, of Massillon.

State Railway Commissioner Kayler and his chief clerk, E. H. Archer, spent Tuesday afternoon in Massillon and vicinity. Nobody knows exactly what brought them here or just what they did while in the city. Mr. Kayler went from here to Canal Fulton shortly after arriving, but Mr. Archer was in the city all day. The latter returned to Columbus Tuesday night. The commissioner got back from Fulton early in the evening, and went from Massillon to Canton. The people in Massillon and Canal Fulton on whom they called are of more or less political prominence, and to them the visitors talked about the state delegates soon to be chosen. Mr. Kayler is an appointee of the present state administration. Mr. Archer said that his only purpose in coming here was to "see the boys."

Mr. Archer, as is generally known, is the state commander of the Sons of Veterans, and it was he who suspended Daniel Ritter Camp, of this city, for non-payment of dues. "My coming here at this time," said Mr. Archer, "has nothing to do with the Sons of Veterans affair. That's too small a matter for much of a fuss. The camp is suspended, and the commander-in-chief has sustained my action. If the camp has not returned to good standing by May 1, it will forfeit its charter, unless, of course, it cares to go to the extraordinary expense and trouble of filing a petition in error with the national commandery previous to that time."

THE BEAUX AND BELLES.

A New and Original Entertainment to be Given in Massillon.

The attraction known as the Beaux and Belles of Blackville, which will appear at the Armory, April 27 and 28, will be very different from any minstrels ever seen in Massillon, the only repetition of the old show being the famous jubilee singers, by request. The well known local talent will take part on the ends as follows:

Bones. Tambos.
Mrs. Bert Coleman Jerome Shepley
Mrs. R. B. Dimon Ed Albrecht
Mrs. Charles Porter Rob. Colenam
Mrs. Culbertson Harry Conrad
Miss Edith Albrecht Walter Baylis

The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association. The president, Mrs. C. Mc C Everhard, will be the interlocutor, Lady Dockstader.

"Like Diamonds Raindrops Glisten."

Drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use, and, like the rain, disappear for the good of humanity. Each dose when taken is in a very short time thoroughly mixed with the blood and actively getting in its work of purification. Hood's never disappoints.

Milk Leg.—When my last child was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1874, I became afflicted with milk leg in terrible form. Our family physician was faithful but could only relieve temporarily. Keeping boarders, I was on my feet a great deal. Finally the dye in some red stockings poisoned my bad ankles, making many sores, was in continual misery, gangrene setting in five times. The bones were visible, finger and toe nails came off and my hair came out. I could not sleep, when I awoke, dreaded death, but dreaded life all the more. I suffered until the spring of 1892 when our druggist suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. The discharge gradually healed, new flesh formed, new nails and hair grew, until after taking twenty bottles I was completely cured and I naturally bless the medicine. It is now March, '95 and I am still well! * Mrs. Cynthia A. Edwards, 1127 Cleveland Av., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

* Later. She is still in good health.

Crip.—Sixteen weeks of grip made me weak, but after all else failed Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. Later I overworked, and dyspepsia and cancer in mouth and stomach bothered me. I took the Sarsaparilla again and it completely restored me. Mrs. Elizabeth Frazee, Exeter, N. H.

Malaria.—I was a soldier and after typhoid fever, I had fever and ague, rheumatism, and nervous prostration so that I could not work. Nothing helped until Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely so that I lose it to time now. J. H. Stillman Cheltenham, Pa.

Scrofula.—"Running scrofula, sores made me shamed by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so and in few months the sores completely healed." Mrs. J. M. Hatch, Eliza, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Liver Balsam, Soothing and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

SAXTON'S PLANS.

He Intended to Leave Canton and Start Life Anew.

A GOVERNMENT POSITION.

He Had Received an Appointment, and Was Closing Up His Affairs Preparatory to Assuming His Duties —President McKinley's Conditions.

A Canton correspondent of the Pittsburgh Times tells the following story of a change in life contemplated by George Saxton, and which may have had considerable bearing on the tragedy which ended it all:

"Pursued and harassed by the woman he had taken from family and home, to abandon after a few years of infatuation, George D. Saxton had determined to leave Canton and start life anew in another city. His plans were all made and his preparations for an early departure completed when he met his death. This side light on the tragedy, which ended the intrigue between Saxton and Mrs. Anna E. George, has been known for months to the attorneys for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. George on the charge of murder. Its bearing upon the case is obvious, but it has been determined that no attempt will be made to place it before the jury, for the reason that to do so would bring into court the names of Mr. Saxton's relatives, a thing which the prosecution has refused to do. The facts, however, have been given to me and the story is now for the first time given to the public.

"Whether Mrs. George knew of Saxton's intentions to leave Canton, and was influenced by the effect his move might have upon her life, is a conjecture, and must remain so until she chooses to tell her side of the story. Her anxiety to see him might be taken as an indication that she had learned of his rather suddenly formed intention. George Saxton's life was as keen a disappointment to himself as it was to his friends and relatives. An early disappointment in a love affair, in which a young lady of high standing was concerned, made an impression upon his entire later existence. Much has been said about that affair in sensational journals, but the facts were that a lovers' quarrel separated the tie, and before the reconciliation, which was inevitable if both lived, was brought about, the young woman died. After that Saxton led a life that was very far from the way it should have been, but in all his intrigues he never lost memory of what he had let slip out of his existence. It was his custom to place flowers regularly upon the grave of his early love.

"Finally came his meeting with the wife of Sample C. George. There followed two years of pursuit and then four more years of infatuation. Following this were six years made hateful to Saxton by the vindictive and exacting nature of the woman he had led astray. He became involved in litigation which kept his name before the public and made him a scandal in Canton. In early life Saxton was sought by society. After that he was tolerated, then shunned. At first he did not so much notice the change in his social relations with the rest of the world, but as his relatives rose in politics and society he now began to feel the ignoring brought upon himself. He stubbornly fought against popular verdict for a time and then resolved to give up the struggle and seek among strangers for the peace of mind which was denied him here.

"Mr. Saxton, as is generally known, was the brother of the wife of President McKinley, but he knew better than to turn to occupants of the White House for consolation or assistance. He was a man of considerable property, but of little ready money. He was not a well-trained business man. So he sought an appointive office, which would have carried with it enough salary to support him until he could dispose of his Canton business interests, but of not sufficient importance to attract attention to him. He secured such an appointment through the interior department, without letting anyone but his most intimate friends know of his intentions. After his plans were all made he went to his brother-in-law, President McKinley, and told him of what he had done, and that he intended in the future to keep his name free of all scandal. The President congratulated him, but told him that he would not let the appointment hold good unless he settled the litigation in which he was involved in Canton. Against this decree there was no appeal, and Saxton set himself about his task. Then came the tragic death."

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. CALVIN CONKLE.

WILMOT, April 15.—The funeral of Mrs. Calvin Conkle, whose death occurred Saturday, took place this morning, services being held in the U. B. church, the Rev. Mr. Sprinkle officiating. Mrs. Conkle was about 28 years of age, and had been married three years. She leaves a husband, but no children. Among those who attended the funeral was Mrs. J. E. English, of Massillon.

C. J. HICKEY.

Frederick R. Forster, of this city, has been notified of the death of C. J. Hickey, of Allegheny, N. Y., supreme recorder of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

A CYCLONE

In a Forest is a Good Illustration of La Grippe's Effect Upon the Nervous System.

DR. MILES' NERVINE

Repairs the Damage and Assists Nature in Restoring Order Among the Shattered Nerves.

The ravages of La Grippe upon the system are due to its peculiar exciting effect upon the nervous system. Its attacks are frequently so severe as to cause delirium in a few hours after the first symptoms appear. No medicine has ever been discovered that so readily repairs the damage to the shattered nerves as Dr. Miles's Restorative Nervine. It soothes and quietes the excited nerves and brings rest and sleep to the tired brain. It strengthens the stomach, brings back the appetite and stimulates digestion. If taken at once upon the first approach of the disease it will, in nine cases out of ten, repel the attack and prevent its further inroads.

Read the following account of La Grippe's devastation and how it was overcome: "I was naturally healthy and had a strong constitution, but La Grippe seemed to single me out and it did more to rob me of my health than all the sickness and trouble in my fifty-one years of life. I had suffered two severe at-

tacks, from which I never fully recovered, and when the third one came I fell an easy victim. I had pains in my arms, shoulders and chest, especially on the left side; my nervous system was almost destroyed, and I lost flesh, strength and energy. It seemed impossible for me to rally, and relapse followed relapse until I came near dying from heart failure. My appetite was gone, digestion was impaired, bowels became constipated and the food I ate did not seem to nourish me. After battling with death for several months during which time I had exhausted the resources of our local physicians, I consulted a renowned specialist. When he was unable to help me a morbid fear took possession of me, and I believed I was beyond hope. I read in the papers of the good Dr. Miles' Nervine was doing for La Grippe victims and determined to try it. In a few days the miserable forebodings departed, my appetite improved, my sleep was regular and restful, and soon my trembling limbs began to regain their lost strength. I used the Nerve and Liver Pills for my bowels, and after taking a course of these remedies, I was transformed into a new woman, and

could bear my weight of years like a girl of twenty. Oh, that all tired out, broken down, nerve shattered women might give that great medicine a trial. If I could give a present to every woman in the land I could not offer anything better than a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

MRS. T. R. PHILPOTT,
Salisbury, Mo.

By bringing sound, refreshing sleep to the tired brain, soothing the irritated nerves and creating good appetite, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine overcomes the excessive waste of the system and replaces what disease has robbed it. It adds strength to the vital force and assists nature to build up the wornout tissues.

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment, consisting of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person who will send name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning name of this paper to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

THE SCHOOLBOARDS

Reorganization Both in City and Township.

CORMS AND KERSTETTER.

The Former Re-elected President of the Massillon Board, and the Latter of the Township—Considerable Business Transacted.

As required by law, the city board of education of 1898-9 met Monday evening, disposed of what little business there was and adjourned sine die, after which the board for 1899 and 1900 organized. The vote at the recent election was canvassed, and William B. Humberger and David Johns, the re-elected members, were qualified. J. C. Corms was again chosen as president; Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, president pro tempore, and W. B. Humberger, clerk.

The committee recently given power to select a teacher for the additional department to be opened at the State street building next week, reported that Miss Maude Farrell, who for some time past has been a substitute teacher in the West Tremont street building, had been chosen.

THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

Meets and Organizes in Massillon on Monday.

The township board of education met in this city Monday. Clarence Fashnacht, district No. 3, successor to L. Bonvola, and Samuel B. Sterns, district No. 5, successor to Jeremiah Swier, were present and took the oath of office. The board is now composed of D. M. Kerstetter, Miss Cunningham, Clarence Fashnacht, Samuel B. Sterns, Cyrus Smith, M. O. Essig, R. Leifer, George Leeper and W. H. Allen. David M. Kerstetter was re-elected president. He announced the following committees:

Text-books—Leeper, Cunningham, Fashnacht.

Buildings and grounds—Leeper, Sterns and Essig.

Supplies—Allen, Cunningham, Leifer.

Finances—Smith, Sterns and Leifer.

Rules and regulations—Sterns, Essig, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Leeper, it was agreed to certify to the auditor that \$6,000 would be needed for the beginning of September, 1899, and ending September, 1900. Of this sum, \$3,000 will go into the contingent fund, and \$3,000 into the tuition fund.

The committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to visit all buildings and report necessary repairs at the next meeting. The trip is not to cost more than \$5.

With the question of teachers' and janitors' salaries came a bad complication of matters. First a motion by Mr. Sterns that for the six-months term, beginning in September, \$2.15 a day should be the limit paid teachers, they to do their own janitor work or pay for having it done, was carried. Messrs. Leifer, Leeper and Kerstetter voting no.

Mr. Leeper moved that \$2 be adopted as the limit of wages for the spring term of three months. This was lost, Messrs. Sterns, Smith, Essig, Leifer and Allen voting against it.

Two more motions of a similar nature were put and lost. This disgusted Mr. Allen, who moved to adjourn, only to meet with another defeat.

Then it was agreed to re-consider Mr. Sterns's motion. Mr. Smith moved that the term be for eight months, and this carrying, Mr. Smith presented another resolution making \$2 a day the limit, which was also carried.

Mr. Leeper's motion that the wage limit for janitors be fifteen cents a day was adopted.

So, in the end, the matter rested about as it was last year—\$2 a day as the limit for teachers' pay for the term of eight months. A singular fact in connection with the meeting was that not a single bill was presented for payment.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Jacob Myers is visiting friends in Norwalk.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Paul, a son.

Clarence Evans now has a Bell telephone, No. 130.

Mrs. C. L. McLain is visiting relatives in Newcomerstown.

P. D. Wampler returned to Bay City, Mich., this morning.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison, on Tuesday evening, a son.

Charles McGlinchey, of Mineral Point, is the guest of Massillon relatives.

Miss Caroline Kratsch, of Bolivar, spent Monday with Massillon relatives.

The amateur minstrels will rehearse at the McCue residence at 7:30 this evening.

Mrs. Michael Adley, and daughter, of Navarre, are visiting relatives in the city.

A Bell telephone, No. 212, has been placed in the office of J. C. Lowe, the tailor.

The Rev. F. H. Simpson conducted services at the state hospital Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, of Steubenville, are guests at the Corn's residence in Prospect street.

C. Limb, after an illness of several weeks, resumed his duties in the Pennsylvania yards today.

William Kail, of Cleveland, is visiting at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Kail, in East street.

James P. McCurdy, aged 69, who had spent his entire life in Canton, died Monday, from heart trouble.

William Snavely left today, for Columbus, where he will take U. S. Rail-way Mail service examination.

Mrs. George Llewellyn, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lizzie Harris, of Canal Dover, are the guests of Mrs. Griffin, in Paul's alley.

A special election will be held at Doylestown on April 29, to vote on the question of bonding the village for \$10,000 for an electric light plant.

John Brennenman, the East Mainstreet saloon-keeper, is suffering with an injured hand and a sprained ankle, sustained by falling from a chair Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dantz have returned from Applecreek, where they spent ten days with relatives. Mr. Dantz resumed his duties as motorman on the street car line today.

Frederick Foster, Sebastian Hamel, E. M. Ertle, George Greenfelder, Charles Duber and William Crone attended the district meeting of the Knights of St. John at Akron on Sunday.

The book committee of the board of trustees of the McClymonds public library held a meeting on Monday afternoon and selected a long list of new books, which will soon be placed upon the shelves.

William Sorg has resigned his position as general yardmaster for the Pennsylvania Company at Crestline, and has returned to Massillon and again taken charge of the local coal train. W. A. Smith, of Alliance, is Mr. Sorg's successor.

Three hundred dollars changed hands at a cock fight held west of the city Saturday night. Birds from Canal Fulton, Dalton, North Lawrence, Elton and East Greenville fought. The bulk of the money passed into the pockets of East Greenville sports.

The disbanding of seven companies of Eighth regiment seems to have been largely due to hostility to Colonel Hard. The five companies retained were pronounced in their opposition to the colonel, and it is said he was quite unpopular with state officials.

Veterinary Surgeon B. F. Groll, after a confinement of seven months with inflammatory rheumatism, is now able to walk with the aid of crutches. The physicians think that to restore the affected limb to its former state it will be necessary to break and set the bone.

Mrs. John Weisner, of East Greenville, a sister of Mrs. Judson Farrell, of 29 Henry street, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday afternoon. Her condition is serious. She is the postmistress of East Greenville. Mrs. Farrell, who has been quite ill for some time past, is now somewhat better.

While the train stopped at Newark, O., Charles Oertel wrote the following to THE INDEPENDENT: "Batteries O and B, of the Sixth heavy artillery are now on the way to Manila, by the way of San Francisco. All the Massillon boys are in Battery O, all are well, and bid good-bye to their Massillon friends."

The East Ohio Gas Company has tested its line as far as Denison, and is now working toward Massillon. The testing corps may reach here today or tomorrow. About twenty Massillonians have contracted for gas and have had connections made, and the number is expected to grow rapidly during the next month.

Mrs. Charles J. Corey has received an interesting letter from Mrs. Anna Schneider, formerly Miss Souders, of this city, who is now with her husband in Japan. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the First Reformed church recently sent a contribution to the missionary church at Sendai, near

Tokio, Japan, in which Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are interested. The letter is an acknowledgment of this gift.

Mrs. Anna M. Bamberger entertained a party of thirty-five friends at her Rodman street home, Tuesday evening, in honor of her fifty-fourth birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre was played, the two first prizes being won by Mrs. Anna Daul and George Rink. The other prizes were awarded to Mrs. Rosa Smith and Henry Hansen.

The East South street property of the late Mrs. Sarah J. Russell was sold at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to Philip Sonnhalter for \$5,000. Mr. Sonnhalter intends to make some slight changes in the house, which is a commodious brick structure, and with his family will take residence there in the fall.

Massillon sportsmen are talking of getting up a petition to present to the authorities, asking that when the Zoar dam is rebuilt a part of it be so constructed that fish can cross and recross it. Before the dam broke it was impossible for fish, once having gone over the bank, to return. Thus the fishermen north of the dam did not enjoy as good a sport as those living below.

As several boys employed at Reed & Company's glass works were on their way home at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, they were confronted in West Main street by two individuals who seemed to know that the former had money with them. The lads took to their heels and managed to outdistance their pursuers. The would-be thieves are supposed to belong to the brotherhood of tramps which is now infesting the neighborhood.

FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.
Superintendent Pontius Files His Quarterly Report.

CANTON, April 19.—Superintendent Pontius, of the Stark county workhouse, has filed his quarterly report with the county commissioners. It covers the period from January 1, 1890, to March 31, 1890, and shows that during the three months there were 163 prisoners received at the institution, 96 of them being from Stark county. The report shows the cash earnings for the quarter to have been \$3,086.21, and the expenditures for the same time to have been \$5,156.85. The report further shows that there was paid into the county treasury, \$704.85 and that there is due the institution on book accounts, \$8,605.41.

A motion to set aside judgment has been ordered in the estate of Jacob Paul, of Massillon.

B. F. Faust, the retiring president of the city council, in an address to the incoming council, made many valuable suggestions, among others the bonding of the city for \$100,000 for the installation of an electric light plant. He said that interest on money invested and all operating expenses would amount to but \$10,000 a year, concluding by saying: "This estimate would not only furnish you the 300 arc lights you now have but 50 more, and not only a portion on moonlight schedule but all night, and I believe that a much better service can be had. Something must be done. We are now paying in round numbers \$23,000 a year for light, and in ten years you will have paid \$230,000 and what have you then—nothing but a little convenience in the matter of lighted streets. On the other hand if the city owns its light plant in ten years it could pay off its bonds at less than our present levy of 1.9 mills which is much higher than the rate for any other municipal purpose."

An intoxicated citizen of Clinton announced that he was spoiling for a fight, in Charles street, Tuesday evening, but at the sight of Policeman Getz he wilted. The mayor gave him the usual penalty this morning.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Greenville People in Trouble—Bad Man from Clinton.

Four of the twenty citizens of East Greenville who visited Massillon yesterday indulged in a disturbance at the Wooster street saloon of Benjamin Prosser before returning. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock. They gave what are thought to be assumed names to the mayor, and arranged for their later appearance.

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, shows that cod-liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Glad Tidings to Asthma Sufferers.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief. It is the great remedy for diseases of the respiratory organs like asthma, bronchitis and hoarseness. Rider & Snyder.

KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Rider & Snyder.

Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't try Burdock Burdock Blood Bitters.

SAFE IF VACCINATED.

So Says Health Officer T. Clarke Miller.

SMALLPOX IN WAYNE CO.

The Disease Seems to be Gradually Coming East—Fifteen Cases at Fredericksburg, Twenty Miles Away—Orrville Takes Action.

With smallpox within a score of miles of Massillon and the councils and the boards of health of the roundabout towns adopting quarantine regulations, the question as to what precautions this city ought to take now naturally arises. "Get vaccinated," says Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, "that is the only precaution. Doubtless the authorities of the cities in which there are smallpox cases are doing all they can to prevent the disease from spreading, but there is no way in which we could successfully keep out of the city persons coming from these towns. But under any circumstances, the man who is vaccinated is safe."

SITUATION AT FREDERICKSBURG

FREDERICKSBURG, April 19.—No new cases of small pox were reported today. There are fifteen in town altogether, only one of which, however, is considered dangerous. Physicians hereabouts pronounced the disease pustular eczema, but the secretary of the state board of health says it is small-pox. Fredericksburg is in Wayne county, about twenty miles from Massillon.

DALTON IS ALARMED.

DALTON, April 19.—The fact that its near by neighbor, Orrville, has seen fit to adopt quarantine regulations on account of the smallpox at Fredericksburg, has considerably alarmed this village, and the people are calling upon the council and the board of health to act.

Orrville is on a direct line from Fredericksburg, and Dalton from Orrville. The latter is the meeting point of several railways. Nothing has been done at Fredericksburg to prevent people from coming and going, and it is with fear and trembling that Dalton citizens see trains continue to arrive from the stricken regions. They cannot understand what there is to prevent a man with the germ about him from jumping aboard a train at Fredericksburg, twelve miles away, and coming right on to Dalton and give the disease a new field for its deadly work.

ORRVILLE QUARANTINED.

ORRVILLE, April 18.—At a special meeting of the board of health of this village last night it was unanimously decided that Health Officer Dr. Brooks should have unlimited power to prevent smallpox being brought to this place. Also, that this place be quarantined against Fredericksburg and Millersburg, where there are a number of cases. All passenger trains on the three lines of railroads which pass through this place, and any person wanting to stop here, will be required to show a health certificate. The public roads will also be guarded from any one coming from the above places. It will take an extra force of at least ten men to attend to this.

MISS MARTINOT'S LETTER.

MISS SADIE MARTINOT, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na, as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Pe-ru-na to the members of my profession. I have found it most helpful, and taken

Major A. A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Georgia, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief."

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AMERICANS CAPTURED.

MANILA, April 19.—[By Associated Press]—On Saturday last the Yorktown anchored off Baler where there was a Spanish garrison of fifty men defending itself against several hundred Filipinos.

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign Stanley and a boat's crew went up the river from the bay to communicate with the Spaniards. Ensign Stanley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, bugle calls and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun which was part of the equipment of the boat was not heard firing. Stanley paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe, and a search was made for the boat and crew, but no trace was found. The Yorktown sailed for Ililo, where the commander cabled.

The theory is that the Filipinos captured or sunk the boat, and that the Spaniards had rescued the Americans. A rebel line of skirmishers a mile long appeared from east of Malo-los today.

General King, who has been ill, has been ordered to return to the United States.

REED WILL RESIGN.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[By Associated Press]—It is announced here, on good authority, that Speaker Reed has become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, of this city.

The speaker will resign his seat in Congress and move to New York. It is said he has been assured an income of fifty thousand dollars a year.

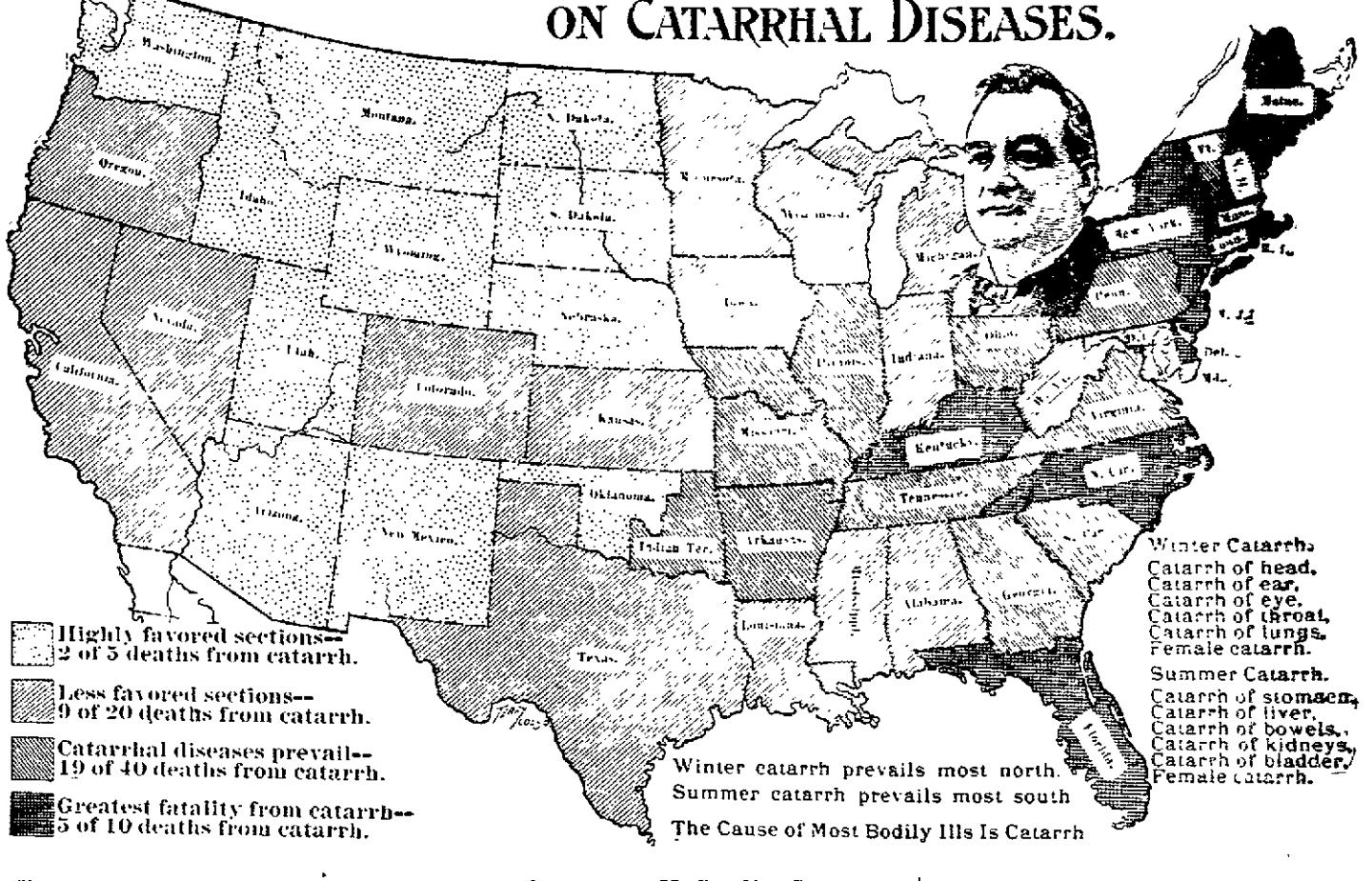
KIDNEY DISEASES are the most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy or money refunded. Rider & Snyder.

Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't try Burdock Burdock Blood Bitters.

For spring novelties and popular prices see Klotz, 34 E. Main.

U. S. Census Report Showing The Awful Fatality of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



Governor McCord's Case.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-governor of New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

"I am a sufferer from catarrh, and after using one article I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throats, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh."

M. H. McCord.

Commissioner Williams' Case.

County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Hon. Jno. Williams, Pe-ru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Major Mabson's Case.

Major Algernon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Georgia, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

"I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Pe-ru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Pe-ru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all."

Miss Sadie Martinot.

Miss Sadie Martinot, the Talented Actress, performance whenever the voice seems unreliable, it relieves hoarseness and dispels all tendency to coughing. I regard it as invaluable to actresses, singers, and all persons who are obliged to depend upon clearness of voice. I consider Pe-ru-na of especial benefit to women, and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing table is never without it."

MANY WANT PEACE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—[By Associated Press]—General Otis cabled that Lawton returned from the lake campaign bringing captured vessels. The better class of people desire peace. The enemy build great hopes on the return of the volunteers to the United States. The insurgent army is much demoralized, and the loss by deserters and death is large. The health and spirits of our troops are good. Volunteers will begin returning May 5, and continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan islands are encouraging, and interstate commerce is heavy, the custom receipts increasing.

A Good Thing Well Done.

New and pleasing ideas in advertising always interest. Nothing has appeared for years which is so attractive as the Hood's Sarsaparilla advertisements, utilizing proverbs and wise sayings as headings, each followed by a little homily cleverly connecting the proverb with the subject. Besides this, the quaint Jensen italic type for the preliminary sentences, finishing with a script slogan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints," adds to the effectiveness. All this work is running in over 700 papers.

DRINK GRAIN-O.

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE

EXTREMES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LIFE OF RICHARD CROKER.

HIS ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY OVER THE DESTINIES OF NEW YORK CITY—HOW PERJURED TESTIMONY ALMOST SENT HIM TO THE GALLows.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK April 10.—A great Queen, Elizabeth of England, described her condition during the reign of her half-sister Mary as "twixt ax and crown." For many a day the suspended instrument of death hung suspended over Elizabeth's fair head, like the sword of Damocles, by a hair. Eventually she had the good fortune to grasp the swan.

A great king of our day has passed through just such an ordeal. He is an American and irreverently called "the second greatest city in the world" of modern New York, the

all on account of a homicide in which he was absolutely guiltless. It was on election day in 1874. Sheriff James O'Brien, then a power in New York politics, was running for congressman against Abram S. Hewitt. John Kelly, then dictator of Tammany Hall, had given the Eighteenth assembly district, O'Brien's stronghold, over to Croker on account of his Spartan courage and subtle knowledge of east side politics. It took a mighty perry man in those days to beat the political Douglas, Jimmy O'Brien, in his hall, as Dornan B. Eaton, United States civil service commissioner, found out as he philosorized over the mutability of human affairs on a sick bed at his country mansion in Connecticut, nursing a fractured skull. Croker and O'Brien, with friends, met on the afternoon of that day, and a furious battle ensued. In the melee John McKenna, a follower of O'Brien, was shot and killed. O'Brien swore before a magistrate that Croker did the shooting, as did also some of his retainers. Croker was indicted and tried for murder in the first degree. O'Brien savagely tried to "hang" his enemy, and boasted that he would do so. With three other men he swore that he saw Croker fire the fatal shot. Two of those men have since died and confessed that they testified falsely.

John Kelly and Abram S. Hewitt fought valiantly in Croker's defense, yet it was almost in vain. There was a likelihood of killing in New York just at that time and a paroxysm of public wrath in consequence. To accuse was to convict, as in the time of the French revolution. Edward S. Stokes was then undergoing his second trial for the murder of Jim Fisk. John Scannell, now fire commissioner of New York, was being tried for the killing of John Donahue, who had slain Scannell's brother Florence; George Foster, the "car heck murderer," for taking the life of a car conductor, and a number of other men were awaiting trials for various homicides. The jury stood 6 to 6 in Croker's trial, and at one time it was 11 to 1 for conviction. He was never brought to a second trial, as evidence was later brought to the notice of the prosecution showing that three of the witnesses against Croker had committed deliberate perjury. Justice Barrett, who presided at the trial, always maintained that Croker was innocent. Judge Barrett has been on the bench ever since and has no firmer friend than Richard Croker.

Croker owes the power he has today to his marvelous powers of organization, his perfect knowledge of human nature, his stern discipline and his staunch loyalty to friends. With him friendship is a religion, but no friend can dare abuse that friendship to the detriment of the powerful organization of which he is supreme master. There is an old Italian proverb Cardinal Mazarin used to apply to his clerical followers when he was prime minister of France, "Si non caste, cave." So with Richard Croker. He, too, says, "If you are not chaste, beware"—in other words, "Don't let your sins find you out."

Croker can wink at venial sins, but anything which will hurt "the organization" is a deadly sin and unfor-givable. So a mighty man (he thought himself) found out when he attempted to get rid of a faithful wife and leave her penniless, through a fraudulent divorce, and marry his mistress. He held the best office in the county, worth \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, and he implored Croker's protection and friendship when the newspapers exploited his villainy. "Are you innocent?" asked Croker, fixing his cold, steel eye upon the other's. The other one looked down. "You have hurt the organization," returned Croker coldly, "and must get out of Tammany, out of office and stand trial." He read the man's guilt at once.

Who is this modern Caesar and upon what meat doth he eat that he has grown so great? An "exile of Erin," but, strange as it may seem, of an old English family. No plebeian blood flows in Croker's veins, the general belief to the contrary notwithstanding. Croker's ancestors came over to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan leader, the first and greatest republican of England, in 1649. To General John Welsted Croker, who aided the lord protector materially in the siege of Limerick and the subsequent rout of the royal forces, Cromwell gave a great tract of land in Limerick county. There the far-famed Ballingal castle was built in a later generation and that castle is today occupied by a cousin of second degree of kindred of New York's ruler, Sir Henry Croker. Others of Croker's ancestors were Richard Collet, quartermaster-general of the British army, and John Wilton Croker, author, publisher and statesman.

The Crokers, like other English-Irish families were prolific, and in time some of them arrived at that state of affairs that guitars became as big as golden chariot wheels. All could not be lords of the manor, so those who did not go to the "tways" England has been eternally waging in some part of the globe or settling down to the professions were obliged to be on "the meaner farmes." To that class belonged Richard Croker's father, "The Tammane of 1848," which depopulated Ireland of half its inhabitants, brought the older Croker with his large family over to America. They got no farther than New York, however, than a boy of 10 years went to the public schools. At 14 he went to work in the machine shop of the New York Central railroad, then on Forty-second street, the site of its present grand depot remains, there until he learned his trade, and at 21 became an assistant engineer in the New York fire department. That was his first political position, since that time he has been mayor's marshal, alderman, fire commissioner and chamberlain. He never

had any other office. He holds, however, no sway as self-appointed ruler of New York. As I have already stated, Croker came within an ace of going to the death chamber, just like "good Queen Bess" three hundred odd years ago, and

RURAL RENAISSANCE

SIGNS OF REACTION FROM EMIGRATION TO CITIES.

AGRICULTURE NOW THE FASHION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—PRINCE OF WALES AS STOCKMAN AND FARMER. WHAT SOCIETY MAY ACCOMPLISH.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK April 10.—For half a century there has been an irresistible flood of population from the country to the cities. Economists have prophesied disaster and poets and novelists have portrayed the beauties of rural life in vain. At last, however, there seem to be signs of a reaction, and the signs are at the top of society, as society is usually classified, and not at the bottom.

In a recent magazine article Senator Depew declared his belief that "the era of great farmers is upon us—men who will control hundreds and thousands of acres instead of 60 or 100. The methods of the merchant and the manufacturer will apply as readily here as anywhere else, and the farmer will be a capitalist in the truest sense of the word. He will plant his fields with the greatest

care.

Put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours, if it has a sediment or if it is pale or discolored, milky or cloudy, stringy orropy, your kidneys or bladder are in bad condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold urine, a burning scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects on the system produced by whiskey, wine or beer. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 for a large bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

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Put some urine in a glass

KAFFIR CORN IN KANSAS.

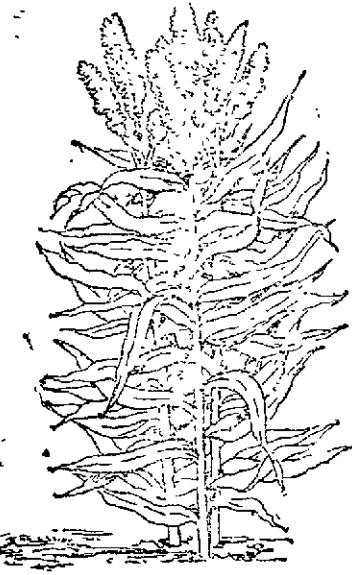
Bids Fair to Revolutionize Farming in That State.

The reported successes of Kaffir corn in Kansas during the past two unusually dry seasons, when in at least one-third of the State little or no Indian corn reached any degree of maturity, have caused a flood of inquiry to the Agriculture Department at Washington, not alone from adjacent States, but as far east as New York, and even from distant countries and islands.

The first Kaffir corn reached this country in 1891, and was distributed by the Government to a few experimental stations in the West. The fact that it was grown successfully in Asia Minor and in portions of Africa, in hot climate and dry atmospheres, suggested it for a trial as a supplemental forage plant in semi-arid America. The tests were satisfactory, although of an experimental character, and it was not until 1894 that it attracted much attention outside the Kansas experimental stations. For two years little or no corn had been raised in the western part of Kansas, and the seed raised at the stations was all distributed among the farmers, enabling them to sow and plant several thousand acres, but no additional effort was undertaken.

So rapidly did the good qualities of Kaffir corn spread that in 1894 the acreage reached over 95,000, nearly all of the red variety. In 1895 the returns to the State Department of Agriculture showed that 154,188 acres were grown, valued by the Township Assessors at over a million and a half dollars. This will be greatly increased the coming season, and before the end of the current Kansas farmers will be planting it by the ten thousand acres, and the product will reach millions in value, while it will be the direct means of bringing prosperity, plenty, and happiness to vast sections of the great West where have been only desolation, discouragement, and suffering.

The ordinary tiller of the soil in Western Kansas grows Kaffir corn for both the grain and the fodder. In this case he plants or sows as early as the season will permit. The preparation required for any of the sorghum family



Red Kaffir Corn

will answer for Kaffir corn. The young plant is tender, and should be started quickly in order to keep it ahead of the weeds. For grain and fodder it is best planted with the grain drill, holes being stopped to arrange the rows about twenty-eight inches apart, and seeding about one-half bushel per acre. It should not be covered as deeply as corn, but about the depth of sorghum or broom corn.

Several large fields were drilled closely with three pecks of seed per acre the past season. This was grown for forage, no attention being given to the mature seed. This was cut with the wheat binder, bound into small bundles, and left in the field several days to dry out.

It was then hauled in various ways, generally as the opportunity of the farmer would suggest. A few such fields where the sand was not too thick were threshed by running through the ordinary grain separator with half the teeth removed from the concave. The seed was put away and the fodder carefully stacked for future use. When planted in rows the crop is generally cut and carefully shocked like corn. The heads are afterward cut from the stalks and run through the grain separator with half the teeth removed from both the concave and cylinder to prevent the grains from being broken. The fodder is then fed much as corn fodder is fed.

The Kaffir corn is also being ground into meal and used in bread, and it is said to be of fine quality while for pancakes it is better than the best ground white flint corn. It has also just been discovered that it produces a better popcorn than anything heretofore used, as there is an entire absence of that flinty point always found in the old-fashioned popcorn. It is claimed that Kaffir corn meal is too rich and that for producing the choicest pancakes a small quantity of wheat flour should be added, which produces a much better result than buckwheat.

White Kaffir corn, alfalfa, and supplemental irrigation, the fine deep soil of Western Kansas are found to develop into a desirable and prosperous section of this western country. The grain and hay will readily grow and mature in that climate, while with the water from the abundant underflow to be found under nearly all of that country, every farmer can produce vegetables for the Colorado and mining markets of the Southwest, and can gain more wealth from ten acres there than is now secured from a quarter section in the great Kaw or the Missouri Valley. Heretofore the farmer in Western Kansas was able to raise young stock on the buffalo grass and sorghum forage, but must ship further east to fatten his stock ready to be turned into cash. The Kaffir corn will revolutionize all this, and soon the great markets will be looking to semi-arid Western Kansas for their finest cattle and fattest hogs.

Apple Production Expensive to Soil.

It has recently been demonstrated for the first time, and that by Cornell experiment station, that the production of apples is far more expensive to the soil than wheat growing. Yet nothing has been more common than to see apple orchards growing upon soil which has been cropped to wheat for fifty years and the orchard still sowed annually to wheat or grain without application of manure. When the orchard fails to bear the finest fruit under this piratical treatment, the surprised inquiry is forthcoming: "What is the matter with our orchards?"—New England Farmer.

THE Poultry YARD.

Production and Cost—Hard Grains Are the Best.

In experiments made with several breeds it was found that results varied according to size and breed. The Dorkings laid 130 eggs per year, the average weight of the eggs being two ounces, or eight to the pound. This gives 16 1-4 pounds of eggs per year. The food eaten per day was six ounces, or nearly 137 pounds for the year. This was heavy feeding, and consisted of variety of grain and grass, being over a pound of food for each egg apparently, but it must be considered that a large portion of the food was directed to growth, as the record was kept from the first six months of age to one year and one-half. And the birds were also kept over winter, when a large amount of food was directed to heat. The production of eggs was good, but as the birds were forced the cost was excessive, though the cocks had made ten pounds growth when six months old.

The only advantage in feeding soft food is that in such shape the corn meal, condition powder, medicine, cooked meat, or general mixture may be more easily fed, but the best food is whole grains. Hens will not prefer soft food if they can get hard grains unless it be that the soft food contains material of which they are in need.

Early in the morning is the best time for feeding soft food, as then the hens can more quickly digest it and appease their hunger, but they should go on the roosts at night with their crops full of hard grain. Fowls often refuse grain when but one kind only is allowed. This is because the system demands something which the grain does not supply, and a change is required.

Whenever the hens refuse to eat of grain that they have been receiving such as wheat, give them oats, and if in cold weather give corn, and it may be noticed that they will eat as if very hungry. After a week or more they will want the old kind again.

For this reason—the necessity of a change—the food should consist of a variety, in order that all the wants of the fowls may be satisfied.

Beyond airing, spraying, etc., until they are in flower (which will take from six to seven weeks, according to the weather) there is not much to do in a peach house after starting it. A great deal depends upon the way a peach house is handled at the start in forcing peaches and nectarines. We find when nature takes its course it does not require much heat to fetch the peach tree into bloom and it is well to follow nature as nearly as we can in an artificial form. Therefore it would be useless to "rush." In looking over my notes for the past few years I find temperatures during the month of January are: For the first two weeks, forty degrees at night with a rise of ten degrees during the day; then forty-five degrees at night, fifty-five degrees day or sixty degrees sun heat. This should answer until the trees are in bloom, when a temperature of fifty degrees night will be right, of course raising the day temperature also. This may seem a little slow for forcing, but the result should bring a good crop of peaches and nectarines, with no trouble of dropping buds now or peaches later on. Peach trees should get all the air possible, providing the temperature is right. They do not require the same humid atmosphere as the grape vine and it is well to put on a crack of air when the house goes five degrees over night temperature, gradually increasing it as the temperature rises. When the trees are in bloom, before the bees make their appearance, go over the blossoms lightly with a camel's-hair brush at midday to distribute the pollen, choosing a bright day if possible, and continuing the operation until all the flowers have expanded.

Keep a drier atmosphere while the trees are in bloom; although the house can be damped once a day in bright weather, do not spray the trees while in bloom.

Fertilizer Laws.

Prof. Wheeler of Rhode Island, from the committee on uniform fertilizer laws, made a report recommending that all substances for sale containing nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid should be subject to inspection; that each package should have a legible printed guarantee; the number of net pounds should be stated; each package should bear the name and address of the manufacturer; the quantities of manurial ingredients should be expressed in percentages; total nitrogen should be guaranteed, and nitrogen in the form of nitrates or ammonia salts if the manufacturer desires credit therefor; total phosphoric acid should be guaranteed, and soluble, reverted or insoluble, separately if credit is desired therefor; potassium should be guaranteed as potash soluble in water; if chlorine is present its maximum percentage should be guaranteed; commercial valuations should not be affixed to published analyses. The guarantee should state ingredients guaranteed in the following order: Percent phosphoric acid soluble in water, percent reverted, insoluble and total; nitrogen in nitrates, as ammonia and total; potash soluble in water; chlorine. Bonds of manufacturers are omitted, and imprisonment for violations of fertilizer laws. These recommendations were adopted.

An examination should be made of every fowl a fortnight after the ring has been put on.

In order to distinguish between the fowls one and two years old, it is a good plan to put the rings on the left legs only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year, and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the right legs in 1893, then all hens in the flock with rings on their right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1893, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901.

It is desirable that written record should be made of the facts, as the memory is apt to be faulty.

The advantage to the poultry keeper

from marking the fowls far more than compensates for the trouble which is involved.

FORCING FRUIT.

Though Slow Work the Fruit is Always Acceptable.

Forcing fruit early in the season seems slow work, but it is better, until the sap starts to flow, to go slow than to rush. The temperature that I recommended in my last article for grapes, can be raised five degrees, say every twelve days, until sixty-five degrees night temperature is reached; the day temperature being ten or fifteen degrees higher, according to the weather, with sun heat I prefer to allow the house to go even higher than fifteen degrees over night temperature, especially when there is a cold, cutting wind outside.

One of the most difficult times in a grapeery is when the young shoots are an inch or two in length. Airing must be carefully attended to at that period, or the results will be the scorching of the young shoots, and usually, if scorched at that stage the shoot will die. Grape vines will scorch easily at any time if not properly aired; and disfigured foliage in a grapeery is a miserable sight. To obviate this it is well to put on a crack of air bright mornings when the thermometer raises over five degrees over the night temperature.

A grapeery before the vines break must be sprayed lightly three or four times a day.

Never allow the border to get saturated and sour. A grapeery started in the beginning of January will in about five weeks break, while one started in February will break in a month. In order to have early and late grapes, or rather a continuous supply from May to the following January, it is necessary to have early, midseason, and late houses, and it should always be borne in mind in growing fruit for the private table, to extend the season as long as possible, for good hothouse fruit is always acceptable.

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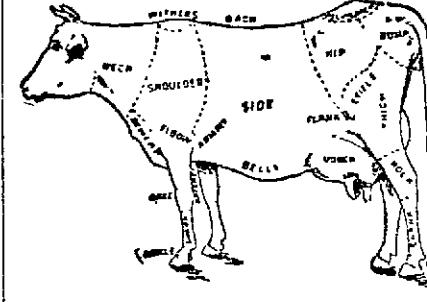
In looking over my notes for the past few years I find temperatures during the month of January are: For the first two weeks,

A MILKER.

An Illustration Showing the Location of the Pelvic Arch and Flank.

Hoard's Dairymen publishes an outline of a dairy cow with special reference to characteristic points and says:

"We call particular attention to the location and appearance of the pelvic arch and the flank. It is seldom that the former is ever referred to except in this paper, and yet it is one of the most common, as it is a pronounced peculiarity of the best dairy cows. We may not be able to explain fully why this is so, but it is evident that a rise at this point is a suggestion of an adaptation to the functions and processes of maternity. Nature builds on economic and harmonious laws, all things working together for the accomplishment of the end with the least expenditure of energy.



"We also insist upon a high arching flank, for rescues which seem too evident to call for particular discussion here, but we observe that a deep flank is often mentioned as a characteristic of the dairy cow. We incline to the belief that this seeming contradiction results from a different application and use of the word "flank." Undoubtedly the dictionary definition of this word is broad enough to include the rear half of the belly, but in the dairy form it is as essential that the flank, where it joins the thigh, should be high and arching, as that it should be deep at the median line. It seems better, therefore, to limit the application of the term to the parts above the udder and for the forward part use the more comprehensive word, which includes the lower part of the entire barrel."

The Busy Bee.

Being called to visit Stafford and Reno counties, Kansas, we were surprised to find that section destitute of bees. Many of the farmers asked us about introducing them. We said that for the sake of fertilizing the fruit bloom we would keep a few bees, though we might have to feed them. There are many fields of alfalfa sown that appear to be doing well. This plant affords a large amount of good honey during June and July. Its importance as a forage crop is well known. If it becomes generally cultivated there will be no difficulty experienced in raising bees. We noticed several large patches of smart weed that would furnish excellent fall pasture for several colonies. Taking the fruit tree bloom in the spring, together with the alfalfa in June and July, and the smart weed in the fall, we think there would be no difficulty in every farmer keeping a few bees. It would be of incalculable advantage to the fruit tree bloom in the spring in scattering the pollen dust of the flowers. Without the agency of the bees, thousands of blossoms remain unperfected in raising bees. We noticed several large patches of smart weed that would furnish excellent fall pasture for several colonies. Taking the fruit tree bloom in the spring, together with the alfalfa in June and July, and the smart weed in the fall, we think there would be no difficulty in every farmer keeping a few bees. It would be of incalculable advantage to the fruit tree bloom in the spring in scattering the pollen dust of the flowers. Without the agency of the bees, thousands of blossoms remain unperfected.

In every locality where bees are kept there are times in the year when the natural yield from flowers does not prove profitable. Such seasons should be carefully noted by the apriarist and if possible there should be something planted that would afford bee pasture during these periods. When selecting plants for cultivation for other purposes, or shrubs and trees for planting, the bee keeper should choose such as will also furnish honey at a time when pasture for his bees would otherwise be wanting.

It frequently happens that the small artificial pasture affords more than the larger natural area. The bees will secure greater returns from a small patch of alfalfa near to the apiary than from the whole range of from 12,000 to 18,000 acres, which they are permitted to utilize, flying from the apiary two and a half to three miles each way.

CARDED 25 YEARS. Every

Acme Queen Organ Reeds, which are only used in the manufacture of the Acme Queen Organ Reeds, are made from the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from Solid Quarter Sawn Oak, which is the best wood for organ reeds. The Acme Queen Organ Reeds are made in 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 3 inches high, 42 inches long, 25 inches wide and weighs 500 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops & 111 keys. Price \$150.00. The Acme Queen Organ Reeds are made from solid quarter sawn oak, which is the best wood for organ reeds. The Acme Queen Organ Reeds are made in 1899 style. THE ACME QUEEN is 6 feet 3 inches high, 42 inches long, 25 inches wide and weighs 500 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops & 111 keys. Price \$150.00. The Acme Queen Organ Reeds are made from solid quarter sawn oak, which is the best wood for organ reeds. The Acme Queen Organ Reeds are made in 1899 style. 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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

NAVAL MEN TRAPPED.

Landing Party Captured by Rebels in Luzon.

GONE TO RESCUE SPANIARDS.

Anxiety in Washington as to the Americans Fate—Admiral Dewey Sent the News—Commissioners of Filipinos Proposed to Try to Arrange Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The navy department gave out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"MANILA, April 18.

Secretary of Navy, Washington—The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east of Manila, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of some three officers and two priests, who were surrounded by 400 insurgents, some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles.

By this time, Lieutenant J. O. Gilmore, while making * * * a landing, was fired upon and captured. It is unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following is missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. W. M. Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner Mate H. J. Hyatt, Sailmakers Mate Vendig, seamen W. H. Ryders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Venville, A. J. Petersen, Ordinary Seaman F. Bruselose, O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. Morrissey.

"Signed," "DEWEY."

The asterisks denotes portions of the dispatch which could not be deciphered.

That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy. This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is unknown how the insurgents will treat our men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected, as General Otis has a large number of Filipinos prisoners, but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown's men. The purpose of officials here is to spare no effort to secure the speedy release of our men.

MANILA, April 19.—A number of prominent and wealthy Filipinos were organizing a committee to take steps to bring about, if possible, an understanding between the rebels and the Americans.

One branch of this committee intended to ask the United States Philippine commission to make a statement as to what terms would be offered the rebels if the latter would surrender.

Another branch of the committee will approach Aguinaldo with the terms and will endeavor to persuade him to accept them. It was considered doubtful, however, if any members of the committee would dare to personally confer with the rebel leader.

The committee included several persons recently condemned to death by Aguinaldo for petitioning him to cease fighting.

Major General Otis has appointed a board, headed by Colonel Crowder, to deal with the war claims. Many such claims have been filed, aggregating millions of dollars, particularly as a result of the Iloilo fire. Major General Otis, who has hitherto handled these claims, is unable to devote any of his time to them now.

General Lawton ordered Colonel Whalley of the Washington regiment, who is a lieutenant in the regular army, to command General King's brigade during the latter's illness.

VOLUNTEERS MUST STAY AWHILE

No transports at Manila to start them home.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—General Corbin said nothing further had been done regarding the return of the volunteer soldiers from Manila. If the troops could be spared there were no transport service to bring them home and will not be for some time.

It was believed that the transports now on their way to Manila and those which were expected to leave in a few days would return with volunteers. The war department officials thought that by June 1 there would be enough transports at Manila to bring back all that wanted to come.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Rockhill Resigned as Minister to Greece, Which Resulted in Several Appointments—Minister to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following important diplomatic changes were announced as the result of the cabinet meeting.

W. W. Rockhill, now minister to Greece, resigned that position. Arthur Shurburn Hardy, of New Hampshire, now minister to Persia, was promoted to succeed Mr. Rockhill. Wm. P. Lord, ex-governor of Oregon, was appointed minister to Persia. The Hon. John N. Irwin, of Iowa, formerly governor of Idaho, was appointed minister to Portugal to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to Belgium in place of Belgrave Storer, appointed to Madrid.

Mr. Rockhill's resignation was purely voluntary and was caused by personal and domestic considerations. Mrs. Rockhill died while he was stationed at Athens and he lost all desire to remain. He is now on his way home with his two children and the remains of his wife.

Ex-Governor William P. Lord of Oregon is a lawyer who has been quite prominent in state politics. Five years ago he was elected governor, being the first Republican governor of the state in eight years.

Mr. Irwin was born in Ohio.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

CLINTON, April 19.—The two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bayfinger, became left alone in an upstairs room Sunday, crawled out of the window upon the roof of a low portion of the house and from there fell to the ground, sustaining internal injuries which caused his death on Monday. The child was unconscious when found by his sister.

WEST LEBANON BRIEFS.

WEST LEBANON, April 19.—We are all anticipating great good from the lecture to be delivered at the M. E. church, by the Rev. Torbet, Saturday, April 22, Subject, "Men and Women of the Twentieth Century."

Mrs. Robert Reed will visit her sister, Mrs. Budd, who is living near Niles, O. Mrs. Budd was formerly a resident of this place.

There was a large vote cast at the school election, probably the largest ever cast. The saloon element won the day, electing their entire ticket.

The Sunday school has been reorganized in the Lutheran church.

THE DERRICK BLOWS DOWN.

NAVARRA, April 19.—The oil derrick which appeared upon the square so mysteriously the other day has disappeared almost as mysteriously. One story is that the wind blew it down and that Daniel Wolf, who is now using it for kindling wood, did the rest. The wind theory is not generally accepted, but the Wolf feature of the story is known to be a fact.

THE POPULAR SPORT.

EAST GREENVILLE, April 19.—The popularity of the cock fight is growing. Several good sized mains have been pulled off in this vicinity, and others are being planned.

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 17.—Benedict Snyder, of Massillon, called on friends Thursday.

Orin Butler and wife returned to Akron Thursday.

James Beitel visited the oil fields at Scio last week and has leased land with the expectation of drilling soon.

A bridge of wire rope is being constructed across the Tuscarawas river at Paul's station one mile north of this place.

Charles Casad left Tuesday for his home in Knox, Ind.

Miss Florence Beitel is spending the week in Akron.

John Krushinsky is building a new barn.

The band is preparing a drama and concert to be produced two consecutive nights in the near future.

The spring term of school will commence next Monday. Miss Meta Housman will teach the advanced department, and Miss Barnshaw will take charge of the primary room.

Abe Lincoln came to town Friday and left on a south bound train, which had gone only a short distance when Abe fell off the rear end, astride the rail.

Some of the miners worked nearly every day this week. Hibernac was idle the past week. The Shamrock will be put in operation about next Monday, if the water is pumped out.

The brick for Schuster's ice plant have arrived and the work of erecting the building will be commenced at once.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

CANAL FULTON, April 20.—The recently elected members of the village school board have been sworn in, and the board has organized with Dr. H. Dissinger, president; John Burkholder, clerk; S. A. Fisher, treasurer. The new members are W. N. Myers and E. R. Held.

The township board has elected Jonas Esbelman, of district No. 7, south of town, as president. Lafayette Swart, who is still a member of the board, was its president for seventeen years.

DALTON NOTES.

DALTON, April 20.—Mrs. Martha Duham and Mrs. R. M. Gardner visited in Franklin township, at the home of Miss Sadie Dunham, on Tuesday.

The singing class met this week at the home of Mrs. Susan Cully, to practice for an entertainment which is to be given in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fletcher, of Wooster, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Snyder last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Freet and daughter Georgia visited with Mr. Frank, of Apple creek, last week.

The lecture given in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening by Miss Mayme Martin, returned missionary from India, was very interesting and instructive. Miss Martin is a very sincere and earnest worker. She has been seven years a missionary to India. She expects to return this fall.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, April 20.—W. X. Baker was elected sub-director for this district last Friday evening.

Scot is attracting some of our young people in search of employment.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Newman friends Mrs. Thomas, of Cleveland, and son John, of Eton, visited here this week.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

Imitations on the market!

Housekeepers should examine what they buy, and make sure that every package bears our well-known . . .

YELLOW LABEL.

Trade-Mark on every package.

TAKE ONLY THE GENUINE,

Made by

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. • DORCHESTER, MASS.

Established 1780.



THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat.....72

Hay, per ton.....5.00 to 7.00

Straw, per ton.....5.00

Corn.....37.38

Oats.....27.28

Clover Seed.....3.25

Timothy Seed.....1.00 to 1.15

Rye, per bushel.....\$4.00

Barley.....4.00

Flax seed.....1.25

Wool.....15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....50

Onions, per bushel.....65

Beets, per bushel.....60

Apples.....1.00

Cabbage, per dozen.....50

Dried peaches, peeled.....0.08 to 10

Dried peaches, unpeeled.....0.10 to 10

Evaporated apples.....0.08 to 10

Onions.....65

White beans.....1.25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter.....15-18

Eggs.....10

Chickens, live.....07

Chickens, dressed.....10

Turkeys, live.....08

Turkeys, dressed.....14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage.....06

Spare Ribs.....06

Backbone.....06

Ham.....09

Shoulder.....05

Lard.....05½

Sides.....06 to 07

Cheese.....11

PITTSBURG, April 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$8.70c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, \$8.70c to \$9.00c

high mixed, shelled, \$8.70c to \$9.00c

No. 2 yellow, \$8.70c to \$9.00c

OATS—No. 1 white, \$3.40c to \$3.50c; No. 2 white, \$3.40c to \$3.50c; extra No. 2 white, \$3.40c to \$3.50c; No. 3 white, \$3.40c to \$3.50c

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$1.25 to \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 1 prairie hay, \$1.25 to \$1.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 1 clover, \$1.00 to \$1.10; loose from wagon, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, \$0.75c to \$0.85c; small, 60¢ to 65¢; ducks, 50¢ to 60¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per pound.

CHICKENS—Full cream, Ohio, 13@14¢; three quarters, 11@12¢; New York state, full cream, 13@14¢; Wisconsin, 13@14¢; 20 pound brick, Swiss, 12@13¢; Limburger, 11@12¢

EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in cases, 12@13¢; goose eggs, 25¢ to 30¢ duck eggs, 14@15¢.

PITTSBURG, April 18.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 50¢ can

on sale; market slow and prices shade lower on best heavy cattle, while light and medium grades are steady and prices are firm. Today run light; market unchanged. We quote prices as follows: Extra, \$3.40c